

Want Ads.,
Agriculture,
Commerce.

The Times

INDUSTRIAL SECTION

Dispatch

Financial,
Manufacturing,
Real Estate.

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1836
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED IN 1850.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1911.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

RICHMOND AND ITS SPLENDID SUBURBS

Trolley Lines, Branching
Out in All Directions,
Keep Suburbs in Town

HAPPY HOMES IN SWEET RURAL AIR

And Yet the Business Man Is in
Close Touch With Office
Affairs—Suburban Develop-
ment Goes Great Way to
Make Greater Richmond
Even Greater.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON,
Industrial Editor.

In olden times there were city folks and country folks, and they didn't mix much. All of the city folks lived within the corporate limits of the city and the country folks anywhere beyond those corporate limits, and they were as distinct as if they had been of different races. Fifty years ago every man who did business in a city—any city in this broad land—had his home within the corporate limits of that city. To live beyond those corporate limits barred him from the business sphere, not that his business excluded him, but that conditions made it necessary for him to live within the city in order to be on time for business every morning.

The steam cars came along in time and busy men found that by getting on the "commuters" line they could live a few miles away from the city, in a house, and by getting up at the first crack of day in the morning, reach the office in time for early opening. Of course this rule applied only to such people as could find a steam line to suit conditions.

Getting Together.
Next came the trolley lines, and they brought the country folks closer to town as long as the breath of the trolley held out, but that breath did not hold out for more than a mile. Then came the electric trolley lines, and they had more breath and made more miles in a shorter space of time.

Richmond was among the early cities to catch on to the suburban trolley line, and, luckily for Richmond, it also caught on to one of the best of street car systems. The folks who came here to run the electric lines soon saw that the big money was in the suburban lines, and they were not slow to run their wires and their tracks far beyond the city limits. And then the suburbs commenced to grow in a popular sense. Up to this time the only man who could live in the suburbs and do business in the city was the fellow who was burdened with capital and had all kinds of horses and rideables. With the extension of the trolley lines to the north and to the east and to the west and to the south the suburbs commenced to grow.

Nature Helped Out.
Geographically speaking, no city on earth has a better showing for the making of magnificent suburbs than has Richmond. Nature has done everything to make all of the surrounding country lovely and healthful. The people who love the country air, the real estate agents and speculators and investors who have to make a profit on street car people who love to collect fares, the architects who love to build, and the original owners who love to live on the farm acres for town front foot figures, have all combined to make up around the good and growing city of Richmond some of the loveliest suburbs that surround any city within the limits of this great and glorious country. And these suburbs are inhabited by people who do not make their money in the city, but who make their living in one way and another in the business heart of Greater Richmond. All of this suburban development has been a big thing for growing Richmond, and but for it the census figures recently published would not have shown up near so well. As a matter of fact, Richmond city proper was getting too much congested, and it required suburban development to keep its wide awake folks at home and furnish home life for the busy men who are doing so much to make Richmond greater and greater as the days and the weeks and the months go by.

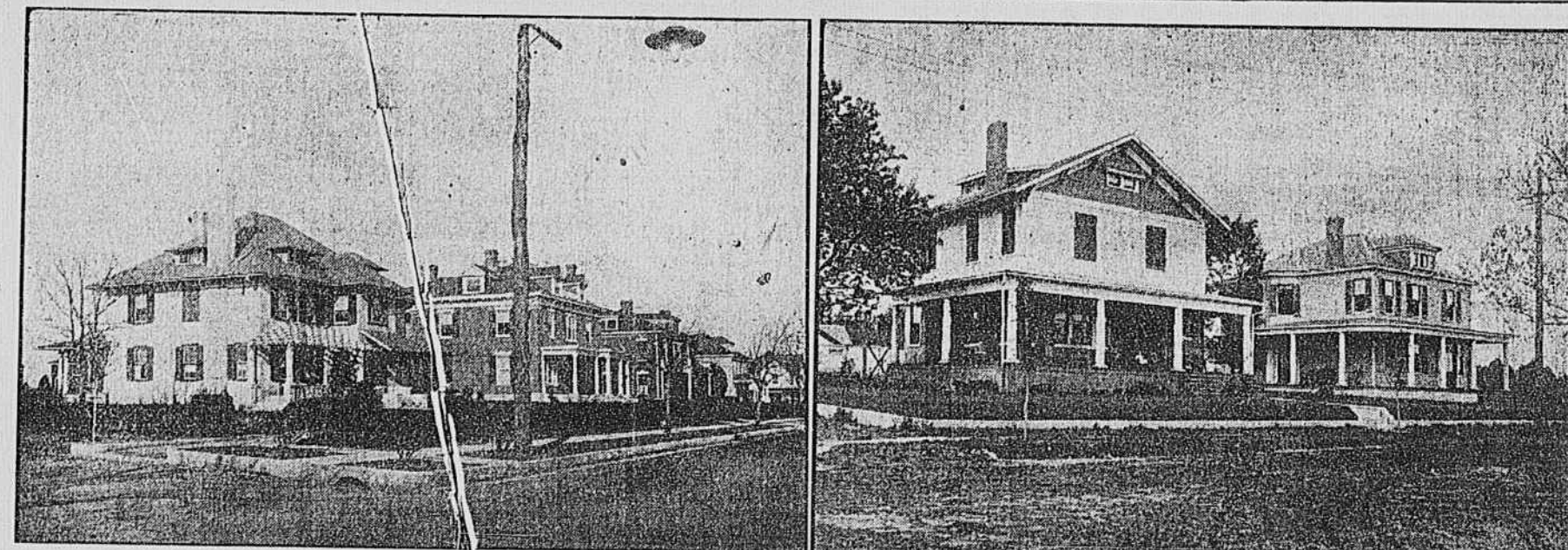
Suburban Limits.
This suburban development has been going on not much over a decade, and to-day the suburbanites flock into the city every morning from every point of the compass. From the north as far as Ashland and Fredericksburg; from the south as far as Petersburg and Chester; from the west as far as Gordonsville, and from the east away beyond Fulton and down the line nearly to Williamsburg. The trolley lines in the near future when Williamsburg and Newport News to the east, Charlottesville and Gordonsville to the west, Chester, Petersburg, Emporia and Waverly to the south, and Fredericksburg and Alexandria to the north, and all of the intermediate territory, will be regarded as suburban Richmond.

I don't mean that it will come this year, perhaps I hardly look for it this century, but in the last century, which is not far behind us, we did not look for automobiles and airplanes and some other things that are blessed with us at the beginning of this good year 1911. Heaven only knows what may happen next.

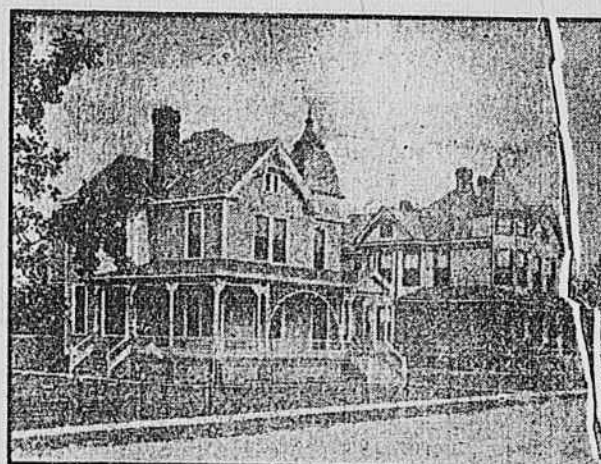
Plenty of Room.
Be all of this speculation as it may, the fact remains that there is no city in the South that is blessed with so much more convenient suburbs, and as I intimated above, this fact is due to the generosity of nature, to the energy and business foresight of the electric railway people, the real estate men and possibly to a certain extent to the far-sightedness and the booming propensities and the enthusiasm of the newspaper men.

No matter to whom credit is due the fact remains, and it can be bragged about, that the suburbs of Richmond are all lovely and inviting and the prospective business man who is looking for a location to establish a col-

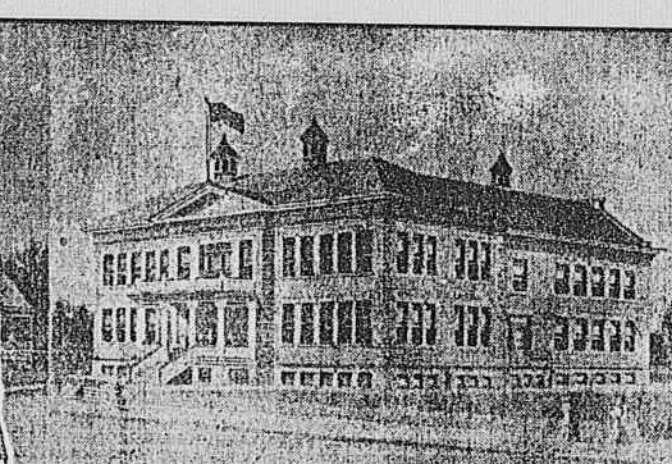
IN RICHMOND'S LOVELY SUBURBS



Ginter Park Homes.



Delightful Suburban Homes.



Barton Heights High School.



A Westhampton Home.

GROWTH IN VALUE OF STAPLE CROPS

Rate of Increase in South for
First Decade of Century Is
104.3 Per Cent.

GAINS MADE IN PAST YEAR

New Developmental Enterprises
Reported From Various
Sections.

Baltimore, December 31.—Seven staple crops, common to the whole country, yielded in 1910 in the South \$874,302,443, says the Manufacturers' Record in this week's issue. The same crops, corn, wheat, tobacco, hay, oats, Irish potatoes and rye, yielded in 1900 in the South \$427,444,000. In the first decade of the century their value has increased at the rate of 104.3 per cent. in the South, and at the rate of 85.3 per cent. in the rest of the country.

These seven crops with rice and products of the sugar cane, have an aggregate value of quite \$925,000,000, which suggests that cotton, approaching with its seed a value this year of \$1,000,000,000, is by no means the only great crop of the South. Thus, the South is, by the very results it is accomplishing, giving itself the widest and most effective sort of advertisement of its opportunities for the thrifty home builder in agriculture.

Its accomplishments this year are especially notable in comparison with last year in the following table:

| Crops | 1909 | 1910 |
|----------|---------------|---------------|
| Corn | \$557,566,000 | \$587,657,000 |
| Wheat | 71,321,000 | 87,971,000 |
| Tobacco | 72,679,000 | 99,106,443 |
| Hay | 61,473,000 | 67,133,000 |
| Oats | 32,573,000 | 36,270,000 |
| Irish | | |
| Potatoes | 24,496,000 | 24,758,000 |
| Rye | 1,214,000 | 1,401,000 |
| Total | \$821,726,000 | \$874,302,443 |

In every one of the seven crops, save tobacco, there was an increase in value in the South in 1910 over 1909, and in every one there was an increase in quantity. The aggregate increase was from \$821,726,000 to \$874,302,443, or by \$52,576,000, equal to 6.4 per cent., while in the rest of the country there was a decrease of 9.8 per cent., from \$2,984,734,000 to \$2,706,878,000, or by \$277,856,000.

The favorable showing of the South is emphasized in a comparison of 1900 and 1910 in the following table:

| Crops | 1900 | 1910 |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Corn | \$234,618,000 | \$587,657,000 |
| Wheat | 68,205,000 | 87,971,000 |
| Tobacco | 40,195,000 | 99,106,443 |
| Hay | 12,186,000 | 67,133,000 |
| Oats | 30,371,000 | 36,270,000 |
| Irish potatoes | 10,231,000 | 24,758,000 |
| Rye | 1,207,000 | 1,401,000 |
| Total | \$327,444,000 | \$874,302,443 |

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A BANK'S RECORD IN MANCHESTER

Strong South Richmond Financial
Institution Closes a Great
and Prosperous Year.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank of Washington Ward, December 28, J. H. Patterson, cashier, was elected a member of the board and vice-president. E. T. Duval, who has been connected with the bank since 1881, was elected assistant cashier.

The Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank came into existence in 1880 with its present officers, A. L. Adamson, president, and J. H. Patterson, cashier, and under their administration its growth has been steady and permanent. The election of Mr. Patterson to the board and vice-president was but a proper recognition of the unexceptional ability that he has shown in his administration as the executive officer of the bank.

The policy of this bank has always been to encourage and help every enterprise of the city of Manchester, and the county of Chesterfield, and the very heart of the city and county can be traced in a great measure to the conservative and liberal treatment accorded the customers of this bank.

Beginning with a capital of \$25,000, in 1900 this bank has now a surplus and undivided profits of \$62,400, and deposits amounting to \$600,000, thus fully contributing its proportionate share of the great increase in the banking business of Richmond, which is the leading feature of the city's business growth. While in comparison with the leading banks on the north side their figures are small, nevertheless, in proportion to its opportunities it stands second to none in its business methods and in furthering in every legitimate way the business interest of its customers. During the year the bank offered corn prizes for corn productions amounting to \$250, to be competed for by the farmers of Chesterfield county. This created an interest to the extent of the development of the county, which showed up in the front ranks of agricultural development. In every movement for the general good of the community the Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank has taken the leading position, and that its broad view should be accorded such a full measure of recognition is but a merited reward.

Want to Draw Salaries.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Madrid, December 31.—The Republican and Socialist deputies have brought forward a bill for the payment of members, the suggested salary being \$2,500 per year. In support of their demand they point to the proposal which is now being made for the payment of members of the Spanish parliament. The Conservatives and many Liberals are opposed to the scheme, and in this they are in harmony with what is practically the unanimous opinion of the country. Spanish deputies have a free pass on all the railway lines, free postage, and a gratis supply of stationery.

New Officers of Masons.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Monterey, Va., December 31.—Highland Lodge, No. 116, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. Clifton Matheny, worshipful master; C. M. Lunsford, senior warden; E. A. McNulty, junior warden; H. C. Lunsford, treasurer; W. H. Matheny, secretary; J. E. Arhagast, senior deacon; Robert J. Barrett, junior deacon; A. L. East-

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REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

A Holiday Week Shows Up
Very Little Actual Business,
but Lots of Caucusing.

BIG OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR

All of the Agencies Are Hope-
ful—Money Said to Be Easy,
or Likely to Be.

The closing week of the dying year was necessarily an extremely dull week, with all of the real estate agencies. The men who are trying all the year around to sell Richmond and suburban dirt always find the last week in the dying year the dullest of the whole fifty-two.

The fact is that the agents do not make any very special efforts at holiday times to force sales, but they do try right hard to close up overhanging deals of the year that has just past in its checks.

One of the big real estate agencies, that is to say, the man at the head of one of the big shops, talked a little bit with me yesterday. After I had pulled him down off his high up financial stilts and after having succeeded in reminding him a little concerning his moral and Sunday school standing, he condescended to get on a level with me of the earth earthy, and then I talked with him about real estate, and it must be admitted that real estate, especially in Richmond, is right much earthy.

Earthly Confessions.
When I did finally get this fellow down on the earth, he told me in strict confidence that the good year 1910 closed with one of the dullest weeks the Richmond real estate men had ever seen. That is to say, it was a terribly dull week so far as actual sales were concerned, but he was of the opinion that during the quiet days of the holiday week there had been a lot of caucusing and dealing which he thought might result in the early days of the new year in some deals that will count up largely in the January sales and maybe in future deals.

Some business was done during the holiday season, but very little. Many of the agents spent a good deal of their time closing up, or trying to close up, deals that had long been hanging in the string. Four or five of these fellows greeted me yesterday with broad gauged smiles as they told me how nicely they had pulled these things off the string. Being asked for particulars, they told me that these sales had already been told about because they had suggested them when they first got on the string.

New Year Outlook.
All of the agencies seemed to be content for the past week to wind up business and wait on and encourage prospective customers for the new year. It is true that they were ready and all right to wait on customers when they happened to drop in, but comparatively very few of that kind dropped in. However, a few sales were made between hogs, and incidentally there was a good deal of inquiry as to future prospects, as to loans and as to the probable real estate goods that are likely to be on the market in the early days of the new year.

The agents seem to be a little at sea and frankly declare that they do not know how to advise their constituents. Nevertheless, the inquiry is such as to

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TOBACCO FIGURES; BIG YEAR'S BUSINESS

Statistics That Differ and the Reasons for the
Difference—Richmond Handled Last Year
More Than a Hundred Million Pounds
of the Seductive Weed—Estimates
Often as Good as Official
Figures.

When the Richmond tobacco warehouse proprietors shut their doors on the 23rd of December they were under the impression that they would remain close shut until the 3rd of January, but the farmers who grow the weed rather liked the balmy weather that came along in the early days of the past week, and after having recovered from the festivities of the season, and they were unusually early in recovering this season, they insisted upon marketing some more of the weed. The urgent folks were largely composed of the fellows who had grown the Burley type, and they insisted upon having some sales before the new year.

Well, the Richmond warehousemen are always accommodating and they never had any trouble in calling out a sufficiency of buyers. They only have to ring the bell and to use the telephone somewhat diligently and the buyers will come a-tumbling. The warehousemen did just these things on Friday and there were right good sales. The offerings consisted of all grades and all types on the Richmond market for the year 1910 were about 15,000,000 pounds, and the average price paid was close to \$10 per hundred.

It is hard to tell just how many hogheads and tierces of the re-recorded and repacked goods were sold in Richmond during the year, but after talking a little bit with the larger dealers, getting their figures and estimating those of the other fellows, I think I am safe in saying that 30,000 hogheads and small, changed hands in Richmond during the past year.

The hogheads or packages averaged 1,000 pounds, and so it looks like 20,000,000 pounds of the leaf swapped around in packages last year, and now add to this the loose leaf sales and it looks as if Richmond traded in one way and another in close to 60,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco of the Virginia and Carolina growth last year. Now add to this the cigar tobacco that came from Cuba and the Philippines and from Pennsylvania and Connecticut and Heaven only knows where else and the Burley that came from beyond the borders, and I think it is a fair estimate that during the good year 1910 Richmond factories of all kinds, Richmond warehouses of all kinds, Richmond dealers of all kinds and Richmond wholesalers of all kinds handled not less than 100,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco. Of course they did not handle it for fun, and it goes without saying that every handling made a profit for the handler. The leaf tobacco business is to-day as it has been since the days of King Powhatan and John Smith—one of Richmond's big assets.

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co-Association, Secretary Edward Winfree gives the following interesting figures:

| | Pounds. |
|---|-----------|
| Sales of dark loose leaf tobacco in the month of December | 2,713,452 |
| (Average price \$9.83) | |
| Sales of Burley in December | 150,250 |
| (Average price \$9.17) | |
| Total loose leaf sales in December | 2,863,702 |
| Sales of dark tobacco in December of 1909 | 1,450,207 |
| Sales of Burley in December 1909 | 34,000 |
| Total loose leaf sales in December 1909 | 1,544,207 |
| Sales of dark leaf for 3 months ending December 31 | 3,335,292 |
| (Average price \$7.79) | |
| Sales of Burley, same period | 160,185 |
| (Average price \$9.14) | |
| Total for that period | 3,495,477 |
| Sales of dark tobacco, same period in 1909 | 3,315,041 |
| Sales of Burley, same period | 129,337 |
| Total | 3,444,378 |

It will readily occur to the man of figures, that is, the one who watches the game closely, that these official statistics differ somewhat from estimates that have already been published from time to time in the newspapers. Especially is this true as to the Burley figures. The Burley figures, as officially announced, are much smaller than the previously printed "estimates," and the announced and other dark tobacco "estimates" were a little larger than the official figures. Well, the newspaper men get their estimates from the tobacco men and it may be that the former happen sometimes to find the latter in an optimistic mood when it comes to estimating sales.

DAIRYMEN TO MEET.

They Will Get Together in Roanoke Early in the New Year.

The fourth annual meeting of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association will be held in Roanoke January 15, and the present year's gathering will be one of the most important attended and one of the most generally interesting meetings the association has ever held. The president of this association, which is one of the smaller of the industrial societies of the State, and one that is likely to grow into large dimensions, is J. S. Jones, of Newport News. Mr. Jones is the owner of a dairy farm some miles out from Newport News, and he runs it, not for the profit that is in it to himself, but that he may demonstrate for the benefit of his neighbors, and he runs the dairy for the man who needs the money, and he is just trying to demonstrate that idea and show his neighbors how it can be made to pay. In other words, Selden Jones is something of a philanthropist, not on the Rockefeller order, which just signs checks for any amount, but on the demonstrators' order. The demonstrators is a better philanthropist than the man who just signs checks, because he shows the other fellow how he can turn the trick for himself instead of waiting for a charity installment.

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EDUCATION THAT IS REAL EDUCATION

New Departure in Hen-
rico County—Highland
Springs School.

THE MECHANICS; PRACTICAL WORK

Locomotive Works Sets Good
Pace in Practically "Endow-
ing" a School—The "Henrico
Plan"—Scheme That Will
Grow—Should Be Called
"The Virginia Idea."

BY FRANK S. WOODSON,
Industrial Editor.

The opening of the machine shop in connection with the Highland Springs High School, in Henrico county, which was briefly referred to in last Sunday's Industrial Section, is a bigger thing than the average reader who glanced over the brief statement made last Sunday would imagine. This new industrial-educational institution, which is to be known in history as the "Henrico County High School Machine Shop," is probably the beginning of an industrial educational system that will spread all over Virginia and the South, and may become immortal under the name of the "New Henrico Idea," or something like that.

The history of the "endowment" of this industrial school, which is to be a part of the public school system of the county of Henrico, being under the supervision of the school authorities, is interesting, and to relate that history is but to show how the idea may grow, if properly supported and "endowed" by industrial enterprises, not only in Richmond and Henrico, but throughout the State and the South. The history may be briefly told.

A Gift Worth While.

About a year ago, J. Randolph Marshall, superintendent of the Richmond branch of the American Locomotive Works, donated to the Henrico county schools several machines and a lot of mechanical apparatus, the donation being made on certain conditions, the sum and substance of which conditions were that the same should be used in the mechanical education of such boys in the schools as were looking for a mechanical education. It is true that the machines that were donated had seen previous service in the operations of the Locomotive Works, but they were good all the same, and their value was something like \$5,000. The gift was made by J. B. Dowden, one of the foremen at the Locomotive Works, who is also clerk of the Fairfield District School Board. Mr. Marshall thought that the installation of such work in the schools of the county would result in increased efficiency among the boys coming into the works from the county schools. This gift was reported to the county board by Mr. Dowden, and the board appointed a committee of six to organize the gift, and to see that the schools were properly equipped to install it. The committee is Messrs. W. F. Gaines and J. B. Dowden, of the Fairfield District; S. C. Freeman, of the Varina board; G. W. Bahlke, of the Highland Park board; John Stewart Bryan, of the Brookland board; and E. J. Willis, of the Tuckahoe board.

This committee was to get the work started and secure the funds necessary to fully equip the plant. Highland Springs High School, was chosen as the school with which to place the new plant.

Getting Down to Business.
Among those making gifts of money to help in equipping the new plant were Messrs. James Dooley, John Stewart Bryan, E. J. Willis, C. W. Throckmold, W. M. Hillman, the Henrico County School Board, and others. An engine, boiler and belting were purchased and installed, and the plant was ready for operation on Thursday, December 22. N. F. Norvell, an experienced machinist, is janitor of the Highland Springs school, and his services have been secured to instruct in this work. He did most of the work of fitting up and installing the machinery.

Aims and Objects.
The object of this work is to fit those boys who expect to go into machine shops for their life work, or who they would be fitted with only an academic education. Only high school boys will be eligible to the classes, and the curriculum will be so adjusted as to allow the credit towards their diplomas for the shop work. In place of some academic study that would probably be less useful to them in their chosen lines. At the same time this work will be open to any boy who prefers, whether he expects to become a machinist or not.

Boys from any high school in the county may go to the Highland Springs High School on certain days for this work, as it is a county institution and does not belong to any one district.

What the Superintendent Saw.

Early in the fall of 1908, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, teachers' excursion to England, Superintendent Arthur D. Wright, of Henrico county, visited a number of schools, and saw a kind of work, and was particularly impressed with the co-operation between the industrial plants and the schools. Many boys and girls in shops were allowed time off from work for instruction in certain branches that would prove helpful to them in their work, they being paid for this time and the industrial plants insisting that they apply themselves to their school work closely. The result of such a system is greater efficiency among operatives in industrial plants and greater interest in their work. At the same time the earnings capacity of the boys will be materially increased.

Trying Out Here.
This industrial school department will be under the special direction of the Superintendent of the Henrico schools, Arthur D. Wright, J. B. Dowden, of the board of trustees, Miss Lettie M. Evans, principal of Highland Springs High School, and J. F. Norvell.

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